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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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A MIGHTY MOOR.

Appearance and Characteristics of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Every-Day Life of Muley Hassan Who Is at Present Engaged in a Warfare with Spanish Colonists.

Although Muley, Hassan, the sultan or chief of Morocco, wields but a nominal authority over the Riff tribesmen now at war with the Spanish colonial settlement at Melilla, on the northern Mediterranean coast of Africa, he is nevertheless the sovereign of that region, and he will be held by Spain responsible for the consequences of the present warfare.

Muley Hassan is fifty-five years old. His demeanor is grave and majestic, as becomes a man knowing the importance of his double character, as emperor and pontiff, and a successor to the prophet, of whom he is a descendant. His dark eyes are large and expressive. His Moorish physiognomy, adorned with a flowing black beard, in which are seen some white hairs, reveals that in his veins runs the blood of the negro race united to that of the Arabs. He shows at the same time in his physical traits the evidence of an extraordinary firmness, mixed with a certain shadow of melancholy and lassitude.

He receives foreign ministers and shows himself in public with fastidious solemnity, says the New York Tribune. One of the emperor's servants holds over his head a large parasol to screen him from the rays of the sun. Others are busy fanning him, in order to chase away the flies so abundant in that hot climate, and all look at their lord as if he were a god rather than their sovereign. Edmundo Amicis, who saw Muley Hassan during a reception of the Italian embassy, describes him as follows:

"A vestment as white as the snow covers him from head to foot; the turban is covered by a high hood; the feet are bare and inclosed in yellow slippers. His horse is of high stature and very white, with green reins and gold stirrups. All this whiteness and the wide, floating vestments gave him a sacerdotal appearance, a royal gracefulness and amiable majesty, in accord with the very gentle expression of his physiognomy."

On account of the intolerance prevailing in the Moorish empire, the function of a religious chief is the most important of those which belong to the sultan. If he did not show absolute respect for the Mussulman orthodoxy of the doctrines of Mohammed, a revolution would soon turn him from the throne or gravely compromise his sovereignty. Muley Hassan observes, therefore, rigorously all religious practices of the Moslem liturgy. Like all members of his court, he gets up at three o'clock a. m., in winter as well as in summer, to make the first prayers. After that his chaplain reads him some pages in the books of Bokhari, the famous Mussulman theologian, who is, in the opinion of all Moors, the best religious authority after Mohammed.

The sultan and his ministers give audiences between five and six o'clock a. m., and it is at such a matinal hour that he receives Europeans. The middle of the day is given to rest and sleep, business being resumed only at four or five o'clock p. m., to stop at the hour of the evening prayer.

When the sultan gets up in the morning and when he has slept during the "siesta," in the middle of the day his women help him to dress. Their number is very considerable. Some people affirm that there are two thousand of them in each of the three capitals of the empire, which are Fez, Mequinez and Morocco. But among all these wives the one who is really the favorite and the first in the heart of the emperor is a Circassian of marvelous and fascinating beauty, who is thirty years old and who has succeeded in dominating Muley Hassan, thanks to her talents, smartness and high culture. She has a European education, speaks French and Spanish, and aspires to make her son Abdelazis the successor of the present emperor.

The Deadly Mojave Desert.

A party of cattlemen out on the Mojave desert recently came across the trail of two men and two burros. The aimless, zigzag course of the trail showed that those who had made it were lost and the cattlemen at once set out to find them. Here and there along the path taken by the wanderers holes of from three to five feet in depth had been dug in the dry sands. Late in the evening the cattlemen came upon a young man lying under a mesquite bush, beside a hole dug six feet in the sand, murmuring in delirium and at the point of death. He had been without water more than three days and had lain down to die. A mile further on they overtook an old man, who, delirious, was crawling on hands and knees toward a pool of brackish water, beside which stood the two burros. The burros, being released when he gave up, had found their way to water, and the old man had followed them in a last despairing burst of strength. The two men were miners, who had lost their way a week before. Both men recovered after a few days of care at the ranch, but mummified corpses and bleached bones often met with in the desert tell of many travelers whose similar experiences have had no such happy ending.

STATE PRODUCTIONS.

What Farmers and Stockmen Raise in Various Commonwealths.

Delaware has 0,000 farms, valued at 837,000,000. The state produced in 1889 4,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,200,000 of wheat. It exports every year 7,000,000 quarts of strawberries and 55,000,000 baskets of peaches.

Missouri grows 219,000,000 bushels of corn, 36,000,000 of oats, 20,000,000 of wheat and 18,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The lead product has exceeded 100,000,000 pounds in a single year, and the zinc has equaled 12,500 tons a year.

Illinois produces $270,000,000 of farm products every year. The grain product reaches $145,000,000; live stock, $50,000,000; dairy products, $27,000,000; hay and potatoes, $26,000,000. The farm property is valued at more than $1,000,000,000.

Ohio raises 100,000,000 bushels of corn, 37,000,000 of wheat, 37,000,000 of oats, 12,000,000 of potatoes, 35,000,000 pounds of tobacco and 3,000,000 tons of hay yearly. The vineyards produce 2,500,000 gallons of wine and 30,000,000 pounds of grapes.

Wisconsin raises every year $105,000,000 worth of farm products. The oat crop is 43,000,000 bushels; corn, 38,000,000; wheat, 21,000,000; barley, 12,000,000. The live stock is valued at $80,000,000. Over 10,000 square miles are underlaid by mineral deposits.

Colorado has 3,000,000 acres under artificial irrigation. The farm products exceed $12,000,000 a year; there are 1,500,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep; the coal fields cover 40,000 square miles; the supplies of marble, granite and other building stone are inexhaustible.

Arkansas has 100,000 farms which produce 600,000 bales of cotton, 900,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 42,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. From the Arkansas forests are cut over $20,000,000 of lumber every year.

Wyoming has 60,000 square miles of coal deposits. There are 5,000 miles of irrigating canals, watering 2,000,000 acres. The canals cost over $10,000,000. The live stock interests exceed $100,000,000 in value. Over $5,000,000 in bullion has been taken from the mines in one county.

WROTE SERMONS WHILE ASLEEP

The Remarkable Somnambulistic Feat of an English Theological Student.

One of the most remarkable and puzzling stories of somnambulism is related by the London News. The subject was a young ecclesiastic at a seminary. The bishop of the diocese was so deeply interested that he went nightly to the young man's chamber. He saw him get out of bed, secure paper, compose and write sermons. On finishing a page he read it aloud. When a word displeased him he wrote a correction with great exactness. The bishop had seen a beginning of some of these somnambulistic sermons, and thought them well composed and correctly written. Curious to ascertain whether the young man made use of his eyes, the bishop put a card under his chin in such a manner as to prevent

[illegible] fore him, but he still continued to write. Not yet satisfied whether or not he could distinguish different objects placed before him, the bishop took away the piece of paper on which he wrote and substituted several other kinds at different times. He always perceived the change, because the pieces of paper were of different sizes. When a piece exactly like his own was substituted he used it, and wrote his corrections on the places corresponding to those on his own paper. It was by this means that portions of his nocturnal compositions were obtained. His most astonishing production was a piece of music written with great exactitude. He used a cane for a ruler. The clefs, the flats and the sharps were all in their right places. The notes were all made as circles, and those requiring it were afterward blackened with ink. The words were all written below, but once they were in such very large characters that they did not come directly below their proper notes, and, perceiving this, he erased them all and wrote them over again.

DEPTH OF THE ATLANTIC.

One Spot That Measures Four and a Quarter Miles Deep.

The floor of the Atlantic ocean is now almost as well-known to the experts of the hydrographic bureaus of the world as the surface is to the most experienced navigators. Its depths, currents, tides, etc., have been carefully and systematically studied from Greenland and Spitzbergen to the great ice barriers of the antarctic circle. Prof. Forbes gives some reliable data on ocean depths for use in "Notes for the Curious." "The general contour of the Atlantic's undulating bed may now be regarded as pretty well determined. * * * Scarcely any portion of its floor has a depth exceeding 3,000 fathoms, or about three and a quarter miles. There is a remarkable exception to this last statement, however, in a wonderful sink or depression lying about one hundred miles north of St. Thomas, an island off the coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. The outlines of this depression are similar to those of an old-time river bed. The Challenger expedition traced its meanderings for upwards of 1,000 miles, finding portions of it more than a mile deeper than the surrounding ocean, making the depth of the Atlantic at those points not less than four and a quarter miles, or about 3,875 fathoms."

SHE RUNS THE ELEVATOR.

And One Business Man Wants to Know What Girls Will Do Next.

"Well! well! What will the girls do next?"

A business man asked this question the other day of a New York World reporter as he stepped aboard the elevator in a building on West Fourteenth street. The door of the car was shut with a bang by a vigorous, rosy-checked and muscular-looking young woman of about twenty years—a business-like young woman she was, too.

"What floor, sir? Architect? Right to the left, second door," she said, as the car stopped at the third floor.

It quickly shot higher as the elevator girl gave the cable a steady pull. Everyone wondered at her dexterity. And she was the pink of propriety, polite and full of information as to the tenants of the building. To say that she was an improvement on a great many surly elevator kings in down-town office buildings would be putting it mildly. A gentleman who had to call at the office of a tenant in the building asked the elevator girl the number of his room, and here is what she said:

"Oh! yes, sir; Mr. —— is on the fourth floor. No. ——, right near the stairway. He went out an hour ago. His assistant is out, too, but I am sure they will be back soon. What time did you say it was? One o'clock. Well, sir, if you don't mind, just take this chair. Sit right down. Mr. —— will be back in ten minutes. Just out for lunch, you know. A very pleasant man, isn't he? All aboard!"

And up shot the car.

The reporter couldn't ascertain whether the rosy-cheeked elevator girl was a fixture or not, as she refused pointblank to answer any questions about herself.

"Just call me Mary Jane," said she, when asked her name. "I am here to work, not to talk about myself."

One of the tenants in the building says she can run an elevator car better than any man in town. It looked that way somewhat.

STRANGE LAW OF BUDDHISM.

Sick Lascars from India Prefer Death to Food Prepared by Christians.

The British ship Lanark arrived in port recently, says the Philadelphia Press. The physician from the British consulate went aboard to examine the crew. Three-fourths were Lascars shipped in Bombay. The doctor found six suffering from heart affection and two [illegible] disease. The last two were in a serious condition. The doctor, through an interpreter, told one he must be removed to a hospital. The crew gathered around the physician and uttered the most furious protests. The sick man said he would rather die than leave the ship and his countrymen.

A Lascar eats nothing but food prepared by a countryman; a Christian touching it would cause contamination, and anyone partaking of it after this defilement loses caste. This was why the sick man preferred death to leaving the vessel. He consented to go only after the doctor had solemnly promised that he should have food prepared by one of the crew, and be permitted to leave, whether sick or well, when his ship cleared this port. Then he and the other sick man, who is an Egyptian, were taken to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital.

Not another Lascar could be induced to leave the ship. They have their own cook, who mixes the food on a square stone, mashes and boils it. Rice, tea, currie and water form the main part of their diet. Under an agreement between the Indian Steamship association and the British government better care is taken of the Indian than of English sailors. The Lascars ship under special and separate articles, which provide the kind of food they are to have, permit to worship as they please, and stipulate warmer clothing and plenty of it in cold climates. Little meat is eaten, for only those of a certain caste are allowed to indulge. The Lascars on the Banark are Buddhists and Mussulmans.

THORN OF GLASTONBURY.

Miraculous Stories Told of the Tree Which Blooms on Christmas.

At Glastonbury Abbey, in Somersetshire, England, once stood a thorn tree which, it is said, bloomed every Christmas morning. The first authentic account of it ever written was in 1772 by a visitor who tells of it in the account of his visit to the abbey.

The keeper assured him that St. Joseph of Arimathea landed not far from the town, at a place where there was formerly an oak that had been planted to his memory; that he and his companions marched to a hill and rested themselves, and that Joseph stuck his staff on the ground. Now this staff was a common dry hawthorn stick, but it grew and first came into full flower on Christmas day. Afterward the tree, which had thus grown and budded like Aaron's rod, always bloomed on the day of our Lord's nativity and upon no other day, the flower, like those of the night-blooming cereus, lasting but a few hours.

Many queer stories have been told of the "Miraculous Thorn of Glastonbury." It was said that if the chips from it were planted they would sprout and grow like potatoes; that the leaves cured all inflammations, swellings, etc., and that "rods" cut from it would never leave marks on the children corrected by their use.

AMERICAN BUSINESS LIFE.

One of the Things Which an English Gentleman Cannot Understand.

This business life of American gentlemen is one of the hardest problems for an Englishman to understand correctly, says the Nineteenth Century. Till comparatively lately in England commercial business, except banking, has not been thought highly of for gentlemen. Politics, the church, the army and navy, the bar, etc., have been the outlets for English younger sons. In America it is quite different. Among the many reasons for this I will mention but the one important one, that the pursuits above mentioned afford but few openings, comparatively speaking.

The church is a poorly-paid profession for the sons of the wealthy merchants, and the army and navy are so small in number that they do not afford a field for more than a few. The bar is, of course, open, and is crowded in America as in England. Politics, for some inscrutable reason, does not seem to attract many of the higher grades of youth. Consequently, the young American seeks the commercial field, and in every American city, especially in the west, one finds at the head of cultivation and progress men whose rise has been due to successful commercial enterprise. It is well for the individual that success should be so rewarded, and it is well for the community, also, that the man of business, who has gained his success on legitimate lines, should be its leader. In a new and partly unsettled country like America, so fortunately situated as to need practically no foreign policy, and to fear no foreign enemies, the creator or the distributor of wealth is a far more valuable man than the politician or the soldier.

The sanguineness of the American is another feature especially striking to an outsider. The whole temper of the people is one of hope. No young man enters life in any line without the fullest belief that he is going to succeed, and going to make a great deal of money, and do it all very quickly. This may be true of young men everywhere, but it is especially so in the states. And men are justified in their youthful hopes.

Practically any young man of reasonable brains and industry is sure to succeed. Openings are numerous, and the sharp-witted American is quick to take advantage of them. It is a curious fact, but one that I have often heard employers of unskilled labor comment upon, that none of their workmen were American born, unless, possibly, some of the foremen. As an Englishman, I am glad to add that rarely are Englishmen either found as unskilled laborers in American workshops.

THE ART OF EATING.

A Branch of Education in Which Americans Are Woefully Deficient.

"When my children get to the proper age," said the man who was smoking a briar pipe, "I intend to have them taken in hand by some competent person and given a thorough instruction in the art of eating, and, further, in the science of finding out what to eat and ordering."

"What do you mean?" inquired the man who sat next to him.

"I mean this: The average American citizen is woefully deficient in knowledge of what he can get to eat. He falls down when it comes to ordering a dinner. The great majority of people in this country are brought up frugally at home and do not know anything but the commonest dishes. The consequence is that when a man goes into a restaurant for dinner or to a hotel he gazes helplessly at the bill of fare and sees many things of which he does not know the component parts. He dares not order anything that he is not sure of, for fear of ridicule, and he falls back on roast beef and mashed potatoes. The fact is, he doesn't know anything but roast beef. Same way in a restaurant. When a waiter shoves a bill of fare under a man's nose nine times out of ten he will look it over and then say: 'Gimme a steak' and some fried potatoes.' Now, the man who does this day after day doesn't want roast beef. He is sick unto death of steaks and fried potatoes. He loathes ham and eggs, and yet he keeps on ordering them in dreary and dyspeptic succession, because he doesn't know any better and he is too proud to confess his ignorance. It's that way with me, and I'll bet it's that way with most of you. I am going to relieve my children of all these things. They're going to know what's what when it comes to eating. 'No roast-beef domination!' shall be my household slogan."

And the rest of the party, says the Buffalo Express, thought it over and concluded that he was pretty nearly right.

THE pain caused by the bite of a mosquito is caused by a fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.

EVERY nation on the globe has had its "stone age" at some period of its history. Even as late as the time of Moses and Aaron the rite of circumcision was performed with a stone knife.

A LONDONER has secured from Madagascar an egg of the extinct Æpyornis or roc of the "Arabian Nights." It is 33½ by 28 inches, and would hold the contents of more than a dozen ordinary hen eggs.

WAS PREPARED TO DIE.

But When the Time Came His Vision Failed to Come True.

Some time since, says the New York Telegram, a certain farmer in the middle of this state, an eccentric old fellow the neighbors said, had a vision.

Somebody appeared to him, a spirit, a hobgoblin or what not, and informed him that he had only a few months to live. The date fixed was in November.

The farmer took the matter very seriously, but he had no fears. He told his friends that he was about to depart, and began to get ready. He paid all his debts, which is more than even death can induce every one to do, and offered his farm utensils and his stock for sale. He wanted to clean things up handsomely, as every honest man should do, and leave no entanglements behind him. Among other things to be disposed of were two cows, but as he wanted to live comfortably while he did live he consulted to hold on to those cows until the last moment.

Oddly enough, now that the time of his exit is close at hand, he has had another vision. A new set of ghosts or hobgoblins have appeared to him and informed him that arrangements have been made to allow him to stay in this wicked world a little longer. He was rather relieved at the postponement of his funeral, but still felt a degree of embarrassment, for pretty nearly everything he had, wagons, horses and harnesses, rakes, hoes, axes, some cords of wood behind the house, had all been got rid of, and the farm looked as though it had just been abandoned.

The old fellow is a bit riled, however. "This vision business," he said the other day, "has cost me dear," and he has been heard to use some rather strong expressions about hobgoblins in general and this particular hobgoblin that seems to have been playing a practical joke on him.

He is specially glad that he didn't sell those cows. They are about all he has left, but they will serve as a nucleus for the things he will have to buy in order to run the farm. When a stranger comes along nowadays and says he would like to take a peep at those cows with a view to purchase them, the farmer comes as close to profanity as a country church deacon ever gets. He thinks the swear words, but bites his tongue and remarks that he hasn't any cows for sale, but is thinking of buying a herd and going into the dairy business.

The moral of this is that hobgoblins are very useful creatures in their way; that when they tell you to pay your debts you had better follow their advice, but if they tell you you are going to die you had better take camomile tea and send for the doctor. At any rate, don't part with your cows.

ELEPHANTINE LIFE.

Steps to Be Taken to Prevent Its Wanton Destruction.

One of the pressing questions of the day in Africa relates to the preservation of the elephant, which will become extinct there at no distant date unless means are taken to stop the indiscriminate slaughter now going on. There has been a prevalent notion that the African elephant is inferior to his Indian cousin in intelligence and docility, but it does not seem to be founded on solid observation. It is now pointed out that the Romans and Carthaginians used the African beast to good purpose, and Mr. P. L. Sclater, of the London Zoological society, declares that they have had African elephants in their gardens for more than twenty years and have found them quite as intelligent as those of the Asiatic species, although perhaps not quite as docile. A young male African now about fourteen years of age is daily engaged during the summer months in carrying the children and other visitors about the garden and there has never been an accident with him. Mr. Sclater expresses the opinion that the African elephant should be preserved as the proper beast of burden to open up the trade routes in the interior of the African continent, and suggests that a kheddah of Indian elephants and their attendants be transported to the east African coast and that the Indian elephants be set to work to capture and tame their African brethren. It is noted, moreover, that Gen. Gordon, just before the fall of Khartoum, wrote a letter in which he strongly advocated the domestication and use of the African elephant.

Tea-Drinking in England.

The London Hospital has been sounding a note of alarm regarding the extent to which the habit of tea-drinking is indulged, no less a quantity than 207,055,679 pounds having been consumed in Great Britain last year. This paper states that "not only are we yielding, with all the weakness of an inebriate, to the diseases of nerve and stomach which excessive tea-drinking brings in its train;" but, after instituting a comparison between teas of Chinese and Indian growth, it continues: "We drink more tea than our parents; we take it offener, stronger and of coarser quality. The results are less obvious than those of alcoholic intoxication, but not less serious; and in truth the time may not be far distant when the earnest disciples of the new temperance will plead with us, not with tears in their eyes: 'Give up this accursed tea, and take to cocoa, or even to beer.'"

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JANUARY 13, 1894.

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May Regain Letters.

The postoffice department at Washington has ruled that the right to regain possession of a letter, providing one can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office from which it was sent that he was the writer of it. Even if a letter had arrived at its destination, and, before it had been delivered to whom it is addressed, it may be recalled by the writer by a telegram through the mailing office. The reason assigned is that the United States is only the agent of the writer while the letter is in transit. The decision is important to business men and private individuals.

Minister Willis, the mouth piece of President Cleveland, but not of the American people in the matter of the troubles at Honolulu, has demanded the restoration of the Queen in conformity with the Cleveland-Gresham program, but the Provisional Government cannot be brought to the terms of these two unAmericans, who are now enjoying a little brief authority. They have put themselves in an unenviable position before their own people, and of the world; but Congress may be able to save the country from being the laughing stock of the civilized world. The next news from Honolulu may be very exciting.

The Government has the names of prominent men throughout the country who have been trying to buy "green goods' and prosecutions will soon be commenced. Among the accused are an ex Congressman, a candidate for Governor and many Federal officials. A nice set of men.

William Tanner, assistant timberman at the May Lundy mine, Lundy, arrived Monday evening, coming on horseback. He found two feet of snow on Deadman's creek, and reached Cain Diablo after riding eight hours to cover about twenty miles. Both feet were badly frozen on the trip.—Inyo Register, 14th.

On Monday night the Manufacturers Building, the Casino Music Hall and Peristyle at the World's Fair site, Chicago, were destroyed by fire, supposed to have been set by tramps.

The Board of Examiners has decided to pay no coyote scalp bills until the Legislature makes an appropriation, unless the Supreme Court decides they must.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symtoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

NEW TO-DAY.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1894—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Hospital Tax.

SECTION 1—There is hereby levied upon each male person over Twenty-one and under Sixty years of age, found within Mono county (and not exempt therefrom, by the laws of this State) a Hospital Tax of Three Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance, having been twice read, and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January A. D. 1894 by the following vote:

AYES, Boyd, Arrild, Nay, Pitts.
NOES, None.

H. A. PITTS,
Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—In Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California.

Ordinance No. 54.
Hospital Tax.
Filed January 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting January 2nd A. D. 1894—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphey, Clerk:

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Road Poll Tax.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—There is hereby levied upon each male person, over Twenty-one and under Fifty five years of age, found within Mono County, (and not exempt by the laws of this State) a Road Poll-Tax of Two Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January 1894 by the following vote:

Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts.
Noes, None.

H. A. PITTS,
Chairman.

Attest: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk. ja6

Indorsed—In the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California,

Ordinance No. 55.
Road Poll Tax.
Filed Jan. 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

THE WOOL DEALERS.

The Wool Growers and Wool Dealers Protective Association recently held a meeting in San Francisco and adopted the following resolution and telegraphed it to our Congressmen and Hon. Tom Reed, of Maine:

Resolved, That we, the wool dealers, growers and manufacturers of California, irrespective of party, hereby protest in emphatic terms against the changes in the present tariff affecting wool and woolen goods as proposed in the Wilson bill. We assert that to remove the duty from woolens will prostrate if not wholly destroy an industry which employs directly 30,000 of our citizens. We call upon you as a representative of California interests to work and vote against these propositions.

It would be an interesting piece of news if it could be known how many of the members of the Association and sheep men in this State voted in favor of free wool and free trade generally by supporting Cleveland. They knew what the result would be, so far as their business is concerned, if Cleveland was elected, and now they are reaping the harvest they sowed at the last Presidential election.

Calmville, 16 miles southeast of Candelaria, is the name of a new postoffice. J. C. McMillan is Nasby.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuant of an Order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Mono, State of California, made on the 9th day of January, 1894, in the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1894

at One o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Post Office, at Coleville, Mono county, Cal., all the right, title, and interest and estate of the said Clark Eggleston, at the time of his death, and all the right, title, and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Clark Eggleston at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Antelope Valley, County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

That certain Lot or tract of land, consisting of about Ten Acres, more or less, and improvements thereon, consisting of a One story frame dwelling house, one Barn or stable, one poultry house, and one Bee stand, or shed, and wire fence inclosing said lot. Said land is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the south west quarter of Section Eight, Township Eight, North of Range Twenty-three, East, M. D. M. Thence running East, Fifty-two rods; thence North Thirty-one rods; thence West Fifty-two rods; thence South Thirty-one rods to place of beginning, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale—Cash, lawful money of the United States. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Auctioneer on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

R. G. WATKINS,
Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased. ja13-4t

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1894. Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—It is hereby Ordained, that a Law Library be established at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for the use and benefit of said County, said Law Library to be maintained under and governed by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 31st 1891 entitled "An Act to Establish Law Libraries."

SECTION 2—The following named persons are hereby appointed members of, and constitute the Board of Law Library Trustees: Hon. W. H. Virden, Hon. Henry A. Pitts, W. O. Parker, J. E. Goodall, and Chas. L. Hayes.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 6th day of January A. D. 1894 by the following vote:

AYES—Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. NOES—None.

H. A. PITTS,
Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—In the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, California.

Ordinance No. 56.
Establishing a Law Library.
Filed Jany 6th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja13

LIBERAL RATES

MADE BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA Midwinter International EXPOSITION

AT

SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair.

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The World's Presidents.

The president of the Argentine Republic is chosen for six years and receives an annual salary of $36,000. The French president receives a salary of $120,000, a house to live in, and allowances amounting to $120,000 more; his term of office is seven years, and he may be reelected. The president of the Swiss republic is elected from the seven federal councillors (who serve three years), and serves as president for one year, receiving a salary of $9,700. He may be reelected after an interval of one year. The president of Mexico is paid $49,977 each year, and serves four years; he may be reelected now, Gen. Diaz, the present president, having had the constitution altered to permit him to serve.

The "Holy Ghost" Plant.

In Mexico, Central and South America, and in some parts of Cuba and Jamaica, a rare and beautiful plant called the "Holy Ghost plant" grows in great profusion. This plant, also known as "the botanical dove," is called the "Holy Ghost plant" on account of the shape of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings hovering over the stalk. The entire flower, which is pure white, opens from the end of a long green stem and is very fragrant.

Miles of Apple Trees.

In the Sandwich Islands the apple has become wild and forests of many acres are found in various parts of the country. They extend from the level of the sea far up into the mountain sides. It is said miles of these apple forests can occasionally be seen.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞ Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receip given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.
d30

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said Mono County, State of California, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., SEC. 407.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein,

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL]

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

Department No. One.

R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.

Original Summons.

Filed Dec 26th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[d30-2m]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES ROY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of James Roy, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the , with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of Chas. L. Hayes, at Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 18th day of Dec., 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of Estate of James Roy, deceased.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator
[d23-4w]

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

MEDICAL.

Mr. Larkin

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

a short time he soon recovered his health. Attending others, I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. S. S. LARKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

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☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

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PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my19-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 35 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The Hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j3-tf

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS

And will be conducted first-class.

s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

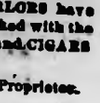
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d24-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,



CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.

[je16 tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION AT $8 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 13, 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Reddy, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Whitecaps—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

R. B. Watkins, Colyville's Postmaster, was here the first of the week.

J. M. Sheehan was up from Clinton on Tuesday.

Sheriff M. P. Hays returned from his trip to San Quentin on Tuesday evening by the Antelope stage.

Judge W. M. Virden and wife departed for San Francisco on Thursday, in their own conveyance to Carson. The Judge goes to San Francisco on account of his injured eye, which is again troubling him. Mrs. Virden will soon leave for Sweden to visit her invalid mother, now 80 years old, whom she has not seen for a score or more of years. She will probably be gone until Fall. We wish her a pleasant trip and visit and safe return to her home here. Judge Virden will return home as soon as his eye will warrant.

District Attorney Hayes went to Bodie this morning.

Dr. Clark Sinclair arrived safe and well at his mother's home at Bancroft, Mich., and found his mother much better. He is having a good time visiting relatives, but it will not be long before he will be back, looking after the health of Bridgeporters.

Rev. Mr. Peck has gone to Colevillo to hold services, but will be here Wednesday.

BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending Jan. 5th:

Number of scholars enrolled—Girls, 22. Boys, 26. Total, 48.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Grammar Department—Eloise Elliott, Pearl and Dell Sinnamon, Willie Schumann, Fred Waltz, Frank Waltz, Maurice Hayes.

Primary Department—Lottie Sinnamon, Jessie Hays, Gussie Kinney, Chas. Kinney, Ella Cody, May Cody, Frank Huntoon, Eddie Schumann, Danie Schumann, Edmond Cody, Ray Schumann, George Kinney, Andrew Miller, Alice Ladd, Frank Sinnamon, Lottie Elliott, Grove Hayes, Irene Miller, May Huntoon, Gussie Williams, Harvey Ladd, Earl Hayes, Eddie Gray.

STELLA HAYDEN, Principal.
TRACY BARNES, Assistant.

A MISTAKE.—Bridgeporters sojourning in San Francisco have an idea we have lots of snow in Bridgeport, because the weather in San Francisco, and on the other side of the big hills generally, has been stormy and cold. This is a mistake. We have had scarcely any snow—not near enough for sleighing—in fact we have had more rain, and not much of that, many of the storms having failed to cross the mountains and reach our valley. It has been one of the pleasantest Winters we have passed in this section.

JURORS.—Judge Virden, under the new jury law, has selected 30 names from the assessment roll to act as grand jurors this year and their names have been placed in the grand jury box, and the Supervisors at their late meeting selected the names of 117 good and true citizens of the commonwealth to sit as trial jurors when wanted—and we hope they will not be wanted.

SCHOOL MONEY.—J. W. Anderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made his semi-annual apportionment of state school money, of which Mono gets $1,745 80, for 301 census children. His report shows there are 302,474 census children in the State and that the amount apportioned among them is $1,754,349 20.

TOO SOON.—Many of our citizens contemplate visiting the Midwinter Fair. That will be too early, as the Fair will not be in full feather by that time, unless toward the end of the month. The best time to visit it will be in April and May, when the weather is likely to be pleasant.

DARLEY.—We have received from Hood & Co., the Sarsaparilla firm of Lowell, Mass., a couple of their dainty Calendars for '94. The picture gracing it is the head of a beautiful girl "Sweet Sixteen." Get one of your druggist, or send us 6 cents in stamps for one.

TO MASON VALLEY.—Last Saturday W. T. Elliott drove a band of about 175 mares and colts, the latter mostly mules, to Johnson's ranch in Mason Valley for pasturage.

NEW MARKET.—Not the Newmarket game, but George H. Bump has opened a market in the Brick, next to Richardson's Saloon, where you can get fresh meats, sausages, etc.

The Inyo Supervisors rejected a petition to reduce liquor licenses.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

Jan. 2, 1894, 1 P. M.

Board duly opened.

Present, Arrild, Boyd, May and Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Calnan.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Nay, that T. Fales, Justice of the Peace, Bridgeport Township, be granted leave of absence for 30 days from the 1st day of January 1894. Carried.

It appearing to the Board that T. Fales has purchased a license for the quarter ending December 31st 1893, as a retail liquor dealer, and that owing to sickness he was unable to use the said license. It is ordered on motion of Nay, seconded by Arrild, by unanimous vote, that the amount of said license be refunded to said T. Fales and that the Auditor be and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrent in favor of said Fales for $21.

Petition of M. Boone et al to declare the office of Constable in Bodie, Tp. vacant and elect E. H. Godat to fill the vacancy, is now read.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Arrild, that the office of Constable of Bodie Township held by one M. Hassett be declared vacant on the ground that said Hassett has removed from the county and State and has failed to perform the duties of his office for a period of 3 months or more. Carried.

Moved by Arrild, seconded by Boyd, that E. H. Godat be appointed Constable of Bodie Township vice Hassett, removed from county. Carried.

Applications of Drs. Keables and Koenig, to be appointed County Physician, are now received and filed.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that Dr. T. A. Keables be appointed County Physician for the ensuing year on the same terms as his previous contract. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay and Pitts. No, none.

Application of Mrs. M. A. Hearne, to care for indigents for ensuing year, read and accepted by unanimous vote.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. Jan. 3, 1894.

January 3, 1894, 10 A. M.

Board met, Present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay and Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

An order of the Judge of the Superior Court is now filed, requiring the Board to select and list 120 names of trial jurors for year 1894.

The Board now selects from the assessment roll for 1893 the names of 117 persons competent and qualified to act as trial jurors, which exhausts all the qualified names appearing upon said rolls. The Clerk of the Board is directed to certify the list to the County Clerk.

Board takes recess to 1 P. M.

January 3, 1894, 1 P. M.

Board met, present Arrild, Boyd, Nay and Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent Calnan.

Petition of A. Maestretti et als, requesting the Board to direct the Overseer Bodie East to keep the snow cleared away from in front of the Fire Department House, is now read.

Moved by Arrild, seconded by Nay, that the matter be laid on the table. Ayes, Arrild, Nay. Noes, Pitts, Boyd.

On motion of Nay, seconded by Boyd, the rates of printing for 1894, are established at the same rates established for 1893 by unanimous vote.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Arrild, that the Auditor be and he is hereby instructed to transfer the sum of $760 from the Swamp Land Fund to the Bodie School Fund to pay the accrued teachers salaries, said money to be repaid by the first money coming into said Bodie School Fund. Carried.

Board now discusses the transfer of Swamp Land money to Bond Fund to pay county in debtedness. Board also discusses the Midwinter Fair and the advisibility of making an appropriation.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. Jan. 4th 1894.

January 4th, 1894, 10 A. M.

Board met, present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay and Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Nay, that the Auditor transfer the sum of $4 000 from the Swamp Land Fund to the Bond Fund, and that the Treasurer be and he hereby is instructed to take up $4000 of outstanding Mono County Bonds as soon as proper notice can be given. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the sum of $200 be transferred from the General Fund to the Lundy District School Fund to pay teachers salary, said money to be repaid to General Fund out of first money coming into Lundy District School Fund. Carried

Claims of P Anderson, for $22.50 rejected by unanimous vote.

Claim of Wm. H. Vance, $3, rejected by unanimous vote.

The Board now receives a communication from the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Sacramento offering to take three of the Schuman minors gratuitously, and M. J. Cody, Guardian of said children being present in the Board and consenting thereto it is ordered on motion of Boyd, seconded by Nay, that the said minors be conveyed to said Orphan Asylum, at the expense of the county, and be it further ordered that the Board do now appropriate the sum of $100 to be paid to said Protestant Orphan Asylum, and that the Auditor be instructed to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund of the county for said sum in favor of J. D Murphey, Clerk of the Board, to be by him paid to the Treasurer of said Orphan Asylum. Carried. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Board takes recess to 1 P. M.

January 4, 1894, 1 P. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay and Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

Board proceeds to allowance of claims.

Ordinance No. 54, establishing a Hospital Tax for year 1894, read for the first time.

Ordinance No. 55, establishing a Road Poll Tax for 1894, read for the first time.

Claim of G. S. Mains, for $4, rejected by unanimous vote.

Claim of John Tucker, for $24, allowed $16.

Claim of N. Daniels, for $25, as fee as prosecuting attorney in Justice Court, rejected. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. January 5, 1894.

January 5th, 1894, 10 A. M.

Board met, Present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the the District Attorney be instructed to notify Kirman & Rickey to place the gate established on their Long Valley ranch in proper shape (as contemplated by the Ordinance permitting said gate) by the 1st Monday in April, 1894, and that he be further instructed that in case they fail to comply by that date, to start suit to declare the gate a nuisance. Carried. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Claim of E. A. Murphey for $102.45 allowed for $91.45.

Ordinance No. 56, establishing a Hospital Tax for 1894, is now read a second time, and having been twice read and duly considered by the Board, is put upon its passage and adopted on motion of Nay, seconded by Boyd, by the following vote: Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Ordinance No. 55, establishing a Road Poll Tax for 1894, is now read for the second time, and having been twice read and duly considered by the Board is put upon its passage and adopted on motion of Nay, seconded by Arrild, by the following vote: Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Board adjourns to 1 P. M. January 5, 1894.

January 5th, 1894, 1 P. M.

Board met, Present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

Report of H. C. Blanchard on the Bodie State Line Toll Road for quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893 read and accepted.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the rates of toll on the Bodie and State Line Toll Road; The Big Meadows and Bodie Toll Road; the East Walker River Toll Road; and the Antelope Toll Road, be established at the same rates established for 1893, and that the rates of toll on the Mono Lake and Lake District Toll Road be established as follows:

Span and buggy	.50
Span and wagon	.50
Each additional span	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Horseman	.25
Loose stock	.03
Sheep and hogs	.02
Empty teams, half rates.	

Carried. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No, none.

Claim of G. H. Bump for $10 allowed for $5.

Claim of A. F. Bryant for $2.50 laid on table till April meeting.

Claim of Mrs. M. A. Hearne for $67, allowed for $12 by unanimous vote.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Arrild, that the Treasurer be instructed to stop the county subscription to the Reporter System. Carried.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Arrild, that the District Attorney be permitted to remove the Law Library books from the present quarters to the room directly west of the District Attorney's office, and also all books, cases and shelves, and that said last named room is hereby made the Law Library room of the county. Carried.

Board adjourned to 10 A. M. January 6th, 1894.

January 6th, 1894, 10 A. M.

Board met, Present, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Calnan.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to purchase Copp's Land Laws for the use of the county, and that the Auditor be and he hereby is authorized to draw his warrant on the General Fund of the county in favor of J. D. Murphey for the sum of $15 to pay for said books. Carried.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the District Attorney be instructed to collect all back licenses. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Arrild, that the sum of $500 be appropriated to be used by the Midwinter Fair Commissioners of Mono county, for the purpose of making a proper exhibit of Mono county's resources at the Fair, and that the Auditor be and he hereby is instructed to draw his warrant on the General Fund of the county in favor of Thomas H. Leggett, Treasurer of said Commission for said sum. Carried. Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. No. none.

The Quarterly Report of the Auditor and Treasurer for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893, is now examined, found correct and ordered filed.

The following named persons having deposited coyote scalps to the number set opposite their respective names and the same having been duly destroyed by fire by this Board. It is ordered by unanimous vote that the Clerk of the Board certify to the State Controller that the following persons are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names:

P. Larry,	1	Scalp	$ 5 00
P. Geelhood,	10	"	50 00
Eli Johl	3	"	15 00
N B Hunewill	3	"	15 00
B. Peeler,	20	"	100 00
W. Stewart,	3	"	15 00
Joe Langrell	1	"	5 00
John Gray	20	"	100 00
A. Labeau	8	"	40 00
C L Blaisdel	5	"	25 00
George Hicks	1	"	5 00
D. Simpson	1	"	5 00
J. Warren	5	"	25 00

Board allowed claims to the amount of about $5,000.

Board adjourns sine die.

H. A. PITTS
Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

HER HOMESTEAD.—The Inyo Register says that Miss Georgia Johnson, the official Reporter of our Superior Court, is erecting a fine dwelling house on her homestead location near Bishop.

LAW LIBRARY.—An Ordinance, passed by the Supervisors, established a Law Library for this county, will be found under New To-day.

FINE.—The weather is as fine as silk. We bank our fires about ten o'clock and open the office doors until towards sundown, when it gets a little cool.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

A BIG HORSE.—The Sacramento Record Union says:

A remarkable equine curiosity was at the railroad corral yesterday, on his way in a box-car to the Midwinter Fair. It was a three-year-old colt which was raised in Minnesota, and beside which an ordinary dray-horse would look like a young colt. He is twenty-one hands, or eighty-four inches, high, and large in proportion, measuring nearly fifteen feet from his nose to the end of his tail. He has fallen off in flesh during his journey, so that he weighs only about 1,750 pounds. His sire was a Norman horse and his mother an ordinary mare weighing about 1,050 pounds. He had a brother about a year younger which was turned out to pasture by its owner and starved to death. The claim is made, but would probably be hard to substantiate, that he died because his legs were so long that he could not reach down to the short grass in the pasture.

A Missouri horse nineteen hands high has been on exhibit for three years past, but this animal throws him in the shade.

MASON VALLEY.—About two inches of snow fell here during the past week—the first of the season.

Six tons of gold concentrates were shipped from Pine Grove to Salt Lake this week.

Sam Fales and wife, of Fales hot springs are visiting their daughter—Mrs. J. G. Pimentel.

Dr. Porter, the dentist, and family, we learn from the Democratic Banner, are in Angels Camp, Cal.

Wat. Morgan, of Bodie, has been visiting the Valley.—Mason Valley Tidings.

The Inyo Independent says the Supervisors of that county refused to appropriate more than $125 for the Midwinter Fair exhibit, and that small sum is for mining exhibit only. They say the fund of the county would not warrant more. Inyo has a large debt, some $75,000, but Mono has but $6,000 indebtedness.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STORM AT THE SHORE.

Pretty Description of a Gale on the Massachusetts Coast.

It was a superb storm. Its depredations and disasters by land and sea are elsewhere counted in another reckoning, but there was a joy in the splendor of the gale, seen from a high and quiet center, beside a gay wood fire, while the trees lashed like green waves and the gray waves of ocean were springing into white trees of spray against far rocks and headlands, says the Boston Transcript. The rain poured, poured, poured all day long; the surf on the shore boomed in harmonious thunder, and far at sea there were white caps bigger than anything Neptune could ever wear, better to be called white gowns, tearing to tatters high above the deep, quiet home whence no mermaids stirred. The sweep of the changing wind and the breaking away of the nearer and the farther fogs brought in sight no brave sail. Wise mariners of pleasure had put into safe harbors, and the few seagoing vessels on duty bound beat their way reluctantly beyond the horizon's close boundary. A big storm at the seashore has its compensations, even when it drives all but the most adventurous souls into rocking-chairs beside sea-looking windows. There are always the adventurous also in these thousands of homes beside the sea, marauders in tall rubber boots and mackintoshes, who break into nature's outside yet esoteric secrets of the storm and bring them home untold, indeed untellable, after the wrestle with the winds on the cliff, while the sweet fresh waters from the heavens and the high dashing fringes of salt spray beat upon adventurous peering faces, and leave to incautiously talking mouths some taste of the bitter and the sweet.

The Eyes of Marksmen.

Lieut. C. L. Collins, inspector of small-arms practice in the department of the Colorado, says in his annual report that the competitions in shooting have shown that men with light blue eyes rank highest, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top. How large a proportion of the colored troops have light blue eyes is not stated in the published abstract of his report. Tall men shoot more accurately than short men.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history o our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

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LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

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POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

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A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

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Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

OUR PHOSPHATE MINES.

A Newly-Developed Industry of Much Importance.

Destined to Become a Source of Great Profit to American Agriculturists —Some Valuable Information.

We find in a special report of the commissioner of labor the latest statistics relating to the phosphate industry of the United States. The report, says the New York Sun, not only shows the actual output of our phosphate mines, but estimates the period during which the industry may be expected to continue.

Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, points out in his introduction that the value of the discovery of phosphates, from an agricultural viewpoint, cannot be overrated. Previously to 1841 the principal commercial fertilizer had been bone dust, but, in the year named, guano was introduced from the Chincha islands of Peru and, owing to the greater solubility of this commodity, the demand for it rapidly increased. As time went on, however, the inadequate and rapidly decreasing supply of guano and bone dust led to the active development of the phosphate industry in South Carolina in 1867 and in Florida some twenty-one years later. In 1891, the last year for which statistics are complete, the quantity of phosphate produced in the United States was 757,133 tons, much the larger portion of which came from South Carolina, where at present the mines are most vigorously worked. The next largest producer of the fertilizer is France, which, in the year named, was credited with 400,000 tons, after which should be placed Belgium with 200,000. The entire output of the world in 1891, outside of the United States, was 880,000 tons.

The home consumption of the fertilizer takes place chiefly in the southern, eastern and western states. It is conspicuously in demand for the cotton crop of the south, for the fruit and vegetable crops of the east and for the grain crops of the west. As regards the situation of the principal deposits, we learn that there are in South Carolina twenty-three land mines and seven river mines; that there is one land mine in North Carolina, while there are no fewer than eighty-eight land mines and eighteen river mines in Florida. The number of acres controlled for mining purposes in Florida is 179,848; in North Carolina, 2,500, and in South Carolina 69,790, or a total of 252,138 acres. The total capital invested in plant in Florida is $3,140,582, and in land $11,846,067; in North Carolina the plant is represented by $2,000 and the land by $100,000; in South Carolina the plant is worth $2,563,200 and the land $3,920,000. The total average number of employes engaged in the production of phosphates is 2,175, but this does not include all the labor in one mine or the skilled labor in two mines, the facts in relation to which are not reported. The total amount of money expended for labor was $2,473,615, and the average earnings of a miner amounted to $270 per annum.

We are assured that great pains has been taken by the department of labor to collect trustworthy information as to the amount of phosphates which may reasonably be expected to be delivered hereafter from the mines. The quantity in sight in South Carolina is computed at 14,000,000 tons; in this state the industry, at the present rate of production, will extend over twenty-eight years from 1891. The quantity of phosphate visible in North Carolina, Georgia and other states is put down as 1,000,000 tons, while Florida is credited with the enormous quantity of 133,050,116 tons. Taken together these estimates show a total of 148,050,416 tons of phosphate in sight, and enable us to measure the future opportunities for the employment of labor in this industry.

Sufferers from "Gibberish Aphasia."

The Edinburgh Medical Journal publishes an article which, among other things, discusses the question of the effects of brain changes on speech. A patient is mentioned who suffered from what is called "gibberish aphasia." This poor man knew as well as anybody else exactly what was going on around him. He was perfectly sane in all respects and, if his tongue would have obeyed his understanding, all would have been well. But when he began to speak nothing whatever but absolute "gibberish" would come out of his mouth. The only coherent words he could utter and these only at times and by accident, were: "If you please, sir." Another patient, who also was sane, could not even read aloud correctly from a book when the page was open before him. When asked, for example, to read aloud the passage: "It shall be the power of the college to examine or not to examine any licentiate," he invariably read it thus: "An the be what in the tomothar of the throthotodoo to majorum." This patient recovered in due time and spoke like other people.

Ladies Must Remove Their Hats.

It will seem frank to the American woman, with her Declaration of Independence traditions, to hear that the director of the French opera has assumed the authority to make a hard and fast rule with respect to ladies' bonnets. Even small bonnets are forbidden altogether for the occupants of the pit stalls on Saturdays, that being the only night when ladies are admitted to this part of the house. Formerly the [illegible] theaters were invariably reserved for men only, but one after another their rules have relaxed until the only one where it is retained absolutely is the Theatre Francaise. Ever since the question of bonnets has been constantly mooted, but hitherto without any actual result, being so much against the habit for ladies to appear [illegible] in such places that no one under the rank of an opera [illegible] could have ventured on their adopting it.

HISTORY OF A BANK NOTE.

Used as a Messenger by an Englishman Confined in an Algerian Dungeon.

Bank notes have curious histories attached to them in the way of human comedy, tragedy and melodrama, says the New York Home Journal. A collector at Paris of such curiosities got hold, some years ago, of a five-pound Band of England note which had somewhat of a tragic interest connected with it. Some sixty odd years ago the cashier of a Liverpool merchant had received in tender for a business payment a Bank of England note which he held up to the scrutiny of the light, so as to make sure of its genuineness. He observed some partially indistinct red marks or words traced on the front of the note beside the lettering and on the margin. Curiosity prompted him to try to decipher the words so inscribed. With great difficulty, so faintly written were they and so much obliterated, the words were found to form the following sentence: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner at Algiers." Mr. Dean, on being shown the note, lost no time in asking the government of the dey to make intercession for his brother's freedom. It appeared that for eleven long years the latter had been a slave to the dey of Algiers, and that his family and relatives believed him to be dead. With a piece of wood he had traced in his own blood on the bank note the message which was to procure his release. The government aided the efforts of his brother to set him free, this being accomplished on payment of a ransom to the dey. Unfortunately the captive did not long enjoy his liberty, his bodily sufferings while working as a slave in Algiers having undermined his constitution.

"UNCLE JERRY."

A Couple of Stories About the Late Agricultural Secretary Rusk.

On one occasion a chief of one of the divisions in Secretary Rusk's department had got into trouble with a newspaper man and had been soundly rated by him in the papers. Secretary Rusk had seen the statement and he called the man up and asked him what he was going to do about it. The clerk replied that he didn't know what to do, and said to the governor: "Suppose you take the matter up and settle it." "No, sir," replied Uncle Jerry, "I am not such a fool. It is your tail that is under the gate and you've got to do the squealing."

A certain congressman called on Secretary Rusk one day and tried to chaff him. He said: "See here, Gov. Rusk, you don't know me. I want you to understand that I come from the west, and I'm a regular Jim Dandy of a feller." "Yes, I suppose you are," said Uncle Jerry, as he arose to his feet in order to tell the story better. "You make me think of the sermon of the minister who was discoursing on the wonders of the Lord's creation, and said that he made the large as well as the small things of the universe. Said the preacher: 'When God made the mighty ocean he made a little rivulet; when he made the snow-capped mountains he made a hillock; when he made that king of beasts, the elephant, he made a flea, and when he made me,'" here the governor drew himself up to his full height and stretched out his arms, "'he made a daisy.' And I suppose you think you are the daisy."

ASTONISHED SAVAGES.

Money in Exchange for Food Was a Good Joke to the Wild Kaffirs.

The author of "Where Three Empires Meet" took some Kaffirs from their desolate inland home in the Himalayan gorges beyond the mountain ranges to the more civilized south. Like most savages, they looked with stupid indifference at the marvels about them, and once only were they excited by an incident which opened their eyes to what they considered a most extraordinary and unnatural state of things.

They were descending a road when one of them chanced to remark that he was hungry, and the English "sahib" bought him some food at a way side shop. The Kafir saw the money change hands.

"How is this?" he inquired, in surprise. "Do you have to pay for food in this country?"

"Certainly."

"What a country!" cried the man, in amazement. Then after pondering a while he continued, doubtfully: "Suppose a man had no money in this country; he might starve!"

"It is quite possible."

The Kafir shook with uncontrollable laughter. It was the best joke he had ever heard. He then explained the ridiculous system to his companions, and they roared in chorus.

Early Ideas About Hair.

All the ancient philosophers held curious ideas respecting the growth, functions, structure, etc., of the hair, and had many superstitions founded on these old opinions. The early writers on the make-up of the human body almost invariably refer to the hair as being an excrement fed on substances similar to itself. They supposed that it generated in the fuliginous parts of the blood; was exhaled by the heat of the body, becoming firm and fibrous on being exposed to the air, just as the fluid of the spider web does. In these days every idea respecting the growth and character of hair is changed. It is now agreed that every hair properly and truly lives and receives its nutriment from the body. True, they take upon themselves the nature of parasitic plants; they grow as vegetation does, yet each has, as it were, a distinct life and economy. That they derive their existence from the juices of the body there is no doubt, but that food is not taken from the nutritious juices, for we know that hair will thrive even though the body starve or be wasted by disease, or even after the animal life has ceased to exist in the flesh or skin to which they are attached.

WHAT THEY CAME FROM.

Puss, the common name for cat, is a corruption of the Persian word pers, a cat.

Tories were originally bands of Irish outlaws. The Celtic word toree means robber.

Calico was made at Calicut, and was so called in honor of the place of its invention.

Gutta-percha, bamboo, gong, rattan and three or four more are of Malay origin.

Bachelors' buttons take their name from being once used by young men in divination.

Turquoise takes its name from Turkey. It was originally called the Turkey stone.

Vagabond was once only a traveler going from place to place on pleasure or business.

Gossip was once a sponsor in baptism, next any elderly person, finally a tale-bearer.

Mohair is properly Moor-hair, or Angora wool, introduced into Europe by the Moors.

Carbuncle means a little glowing coal, the appearance of the gem suggesting the name.

Girl, in the old English of Piers Ploughman, was applied to a young person of either sex.

PEOPLE OF ALL SORTS.

Geronimo, the old Apache, who made so much trouble a few years ago, is now a peaceful prisoner at an army post near Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Mary Cheney, a poor seamstress living at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which entitles her to land in North Carolina worth $75,000.

Samuel and Simms Gammel, of Hickory Flats, Simpson county, Ky., are probably the largest twin brothers in the United States. Their combined weight is 532 pounds.

Romaine Wilber, who died recently at Preston, N. Y., though only sixty-three years old, had probably been continuously a pauper longer than anyone else in New York—sixty-one years.

Ingar Olsen, who was given a medal for his great bravery at the time of the crib disaster at Milwaukee, will soon be appointed keeper of the Milwaukee life saving station. The salary is $900 per year.

Jose Francisco Cortes, who died recently in Morelia, Mexico, is believed in that town to have been one hundred and ninety-three years old, and they point to an entry in the local court register to prove it.

LARGEST—OLDEST — GREATEST.

The largest tree is in California, Tulare county. It is 275 feet high and 106 in circumference at the base.

The largest stone bridge is at Tagarig, China. It is six miles long and has 300 arches, each 70 feet high.

The oldest active volcano is Stromboli. History does not record a time when Stromboli was not active.

The largest volcano is Etna. Its base is ninety miles in circumference and the mountain is 11,000 feet high.

The greatest fire was that of Chicago, 1871; 17,450 buildings burned, 200 persons killed, 98,500 made homeless.

The oldest musical instrument is the cow's horn cleaned and bored, and used by savage man at feasts and in war.

The largest bird is the condor. In the Andes condors with wings that spread twenty-two feet have been found.

SAID BY GREAT MEN.

Death is an eternal sleep.—Fouche. Placed by his order on the gates of the French cemeteries in 1794.

I love men, not because they are men, but because they are not women. —Queen Christina of Sweden.

A [illegible] in a teapot.—Montesquieu, in speaking of a civil commotion in the petty republic of San Marino.

All these men have their price.—Robert Walpole. Spoken of the opposition in the house of commons.

After thunder follows rain.—Socrates, when Xantippe emptied a basin of slops from a window on his head.

From the summit of the pyramids forty centuries look down upon you.—Napoleon, at the Battle of the Pyramids.

There are three things I have always loved and never understood—painting, music and woman. — Fontenelle.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, has given $200,000 to build a woman's memorial structure on the lake front.

Amos Densmore, the inventor of the typewriter, died recently in New York, at the age of seventy years, from cancer in the face.

Carter Harrison's devotion to his fiancee, Miss Howard, was as gallant and tender as a youth one-third his age. The last present selected for her was a $12,000 diamond necklace.

Alexander Montgomery, the pioneer San Francisco millionaire and philanthropist who died recently, aged sixty-nine, had accumulated a fortune of nearly $3,000,000. Some of his gifts to religious and social institutions have been munificent.

MANY YEARS AGO.

Roman ladies carried at their girdles bunches of metal ornaments, purses, keys and looking glasses.

In the year 760 A. D. Pope Paul I. sent the only clock in the known world as a present to Pepin, king of France.

The earthen lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, was sold for 3,000 drachmas soon after the death of that worthy in the year 101 A. D.

A museum founded in Berlin by William I. is intended solely for the reception of royal garters. Garters from the limbs of all the princesses that have been married in Europe since 1817 have been found in this unique collection.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Opposite Examiner Office.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

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Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease, bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

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A FORTUNE EASILY MADE.

How a Viceroy of India Made Quarter of a Million Dollars on Exchange.

The story which I gave last week of the viceroy who remitted home the whole of his salary at the privileged rate of 2s 6d per rupee, reveals only a portion of the possibilities thus opened up, says Labouchere in London Truth. I have since heard it narrated of one recent viceroy that he first remitted home his salary at the above rate, making out of his £25,000 £2,083. He then had the total of £27,083 remitted back again, making on this transaction £17 per £100, or £4,590. The total profit on the two transactions was thus £6,673 per annum, and on this sum, I am told, his lordship, being a nobleman of economical habits, pretty well lived. He was thus enabled to save an enormous sum, estimated from £50,000 to £75,000, during his tenure of office, and it is asserted that at the end of his time he remitted the whole of this to England at the privileged rate, making something between £4,000 and £6,000 more on that transaction.

A Fearless People.

The curious fact has been mentioned by Sir Samuel Baker that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. The elephants employed by the ancient Carthaginians and Romans were trained by Arabs and Carthaginians, never by negroes. Sir Samuel was distressed by the utter lack of pet animals among the children in Africa; and he often offered rewards for young elephants, but never succeeded in getting one alive.

Java's Fire Island.

One of the greatest natural wonders in Java, "the fire island," a large lake of boiling mud, is situated almost in the center of the plains of Grobogana, fifty "pals" to the northeast of Solo. It is almost two miles in circumference, and in the center immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling like great black timbers thrust forth and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hands. Besides the phenomena of the columns there are two gigantic bubbles near the western edge which fill up like huge balloons and explode on an average of three times per minute.

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